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Developing the Army for Force 2025 and Beyond

8 December 2015

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National Commission on the Future of the Army Act of 2014

- National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015. December 2, 2014

SEC. 1702. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

- STUDY ON STRUCTURE OF THE ARMY
  comprehensive study of the structure of the Army, and policy assumptions related to the size and force mixture of the Army
  assess size and force mixture of AC and RC
  make recommendations on the modifications, if any, of the structure of the Army related to current and anticipated mission requirements for the Army at acceptable levels of national risk and in a manner consistent with available resources and anticipated future resources

- STUDY ON TRANSFER OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT
  study transfer of Army National Guard AH–64 Apache aircraft from Army National Guard to the regular Army.
  considerations same as above

- **REPORT Not later than February 1, 2016**

Distinct Purposes: Concepts and Doctrine

Concepts	Doctrine
Drive **requirements determination** and are a fundamental tool for designing the Army of the future through initiation of the capabilities development process.	Drives current force **training and leader development** by providing structured, refined thought, and proven methods oriented toward preparation for employment.
Drive **institutional behavior** for evaluation and prioritization of gaps and proposed capability solutions.	Drives **operating force behavior** through focused, deliberate methods for planning, preparing, executing, and assessing training and operations.
Not constrained by the limitations within the current force; they are **ideas** of how to overcome those limitations or to apply major opportunities for the future force.	Must be applicable to the **current force** and enable units to best organize and prioritize resources for near-term operations.
Address a timeframe of 6 to 18 years into the future **(mid-term)** and 19 to 35 years into the future	Addresses the current operational environment out to 5 years into

Hybrid Strategies in a Complex Environment

Hide in complex urban terrain

Area Access/Area Denial strategies

Steal, copy, and adapt technology

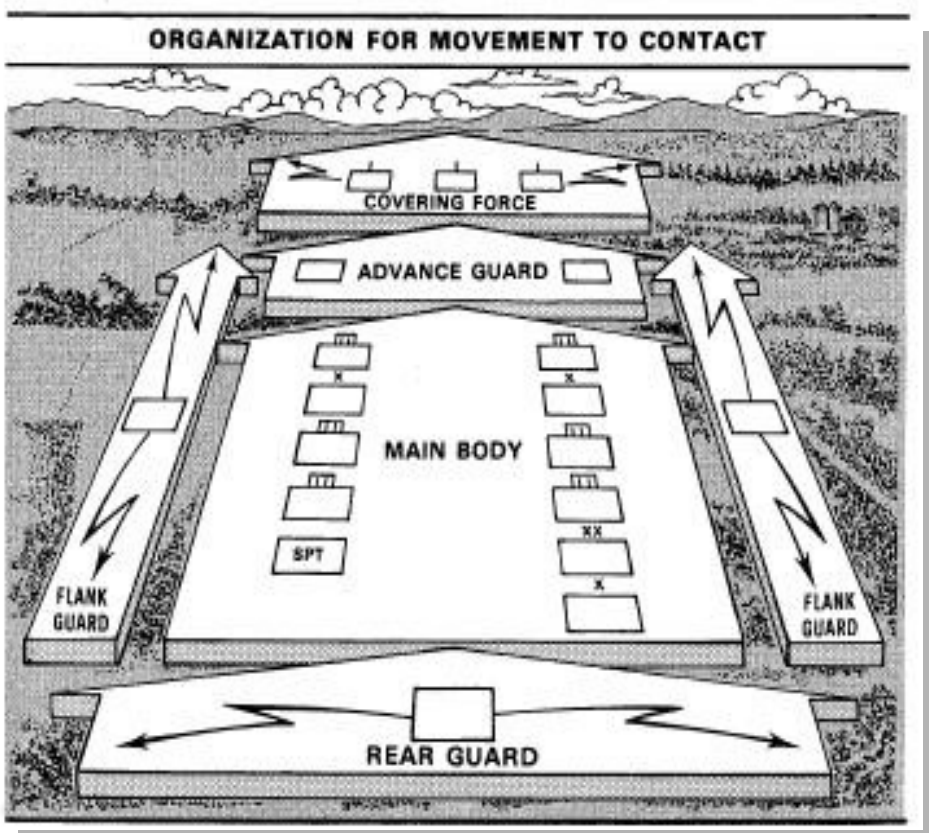
Employ proxies and criminal networks

Future Forces Must: Shape, Defeat the enemy, Establish security, Consolidate gains

A Unifying Concept for the Future

AirLand Battle:

Fight outnumbered, and win



Unified Land Operations:

Win in a complex world

2014 Army Operating Concept Problem and Solution

Problem: To meet the demands of the future strategic environment in 2025 and beyond, how does the Army conduct joint operations promptly, in sufficient scale, and for ample duration to prevent conflict, shape security environments, and win wars?

Solution: Conduct *Joint Combined Arms Operations* to:

- Protect the homeland and engage regionally
- Create multiple options for responding to and resolving crises
- Maneuver from multiple locations and across domains
- Exercise mission command
- Integrate joint, interorganizational, and multinational capabilities
- Defeat enemy organizations, control terrain, and secure populations
- Preserve joint force freedom of movement and action
- Seize, retain, and exploit the initiative

Create multiple options, integrate multiple partners, operate across

Defeat enemies, establish security, consolidate gains, and achieve sustainable outcomes

Win in a Complex World

CCJO: Globally Integrated Operations

- Mission command
- Seize, retain, and exploit the initiative
- Global agility
- Partnering
- Flexibility in establishing Joint Forces
- Cross-domain synergy
- Use of flexible, small-footprint capabilities
- Increasingly discriminate to minimize unintended consequences

to support JFC…

Joint Combined Arms

Elements

- Engage Regionally, Respond Globally
- Develop situational understanding
- Conduct joint combined arms operations
- Establish and maintain security
- Consolidate gains
- Sustain operations
- Respond to crises in the homeland
- Ensure institutional and operational synergy
- Develop leaders and maximize Soldier performance

to cope with these…

Operational Environment

- Increased momentum of human interaction
- Capable, elusive enemies
- Potential overmatch
- WMD proliferation
- Importance of cyber & space
- Dense urban areas
- Tech transfer
- Ubiquitous media

Future Force Development First Principles

Army Operating Concept Appendix B

(1) Ensure capacity and readiness to accomplish missions that support achieving national objectives.

(2) Build new capabilities or adjust existing capabilities to cope with emerging threats or achieve overmatch.

(3) Maintain U.S. Army asymmetrical advantages.

(4) Maintain essential theater foundational and enabling capabilities.

(5) Prioritize organizations and competencies that are most difficult to train and regenerate.

(6) Cut unnecessary overhead to retain fighting capacity and decentralize capabilities whenever possible.

(7) Maintain and expand synergies between the operating force and the institutional Army.

(8) Optimize performance of the Army through a force mix that accentuates relative strengths and mitigates weaknesses of each component.

Principles may change based on changes in national strategy, joint or Army concepts, senior leader guidance, or the operational environments

The "Big Five" for the Next Generation

1970s - Today

…fight outnumbered and win

M1

UH-60

AH-64

PATRIOT

M2

- *Focused on Weapons Systems*
- *Countered near-peer capability*
- *Unmatched advantage today*

LD/LC PL Future

XXXX

LD/LC PL Future

2015 - 2025

…win in a complex world

Optimized Soldier and Team Performance

Capabilities Overmatch

Joint/Interorganization Interoperable

Scalable and Tailorable Joint Combined Arms Forces

Adaptive Professionals and Institutions to operate in complex

The Army of 2025 and beyond will be prepared to fight and win in a complex world because resilient Soldiers, adaptive leaders, and cohesive teams are committed to the Army profession.

Army Warfighting Challenges

AOC Appendix B (Revised Since Initial Publication)

(milWiki site) https://www.milsuite.mil/book/groups/army-warfighting-challenge-awfc-group

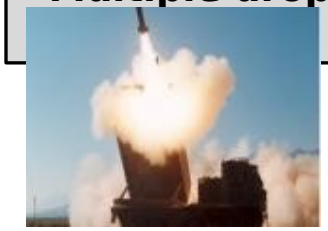
1. Develop Situational Understanding
2. Shape the Security Environment
3. Provide Security Force Assistance
4. Adapt the Institutional Army
5. Counter WMD
6. Conduct Homeland Operations
7. Conduct Space and Cyber Electromagnetic Operations and Maintain Communications
8. Enhance Realistic Training
9. Improve Soldier, Leader and Team Performance
10. Develop Agile and Adaptive Leaders
11. Conduct Air-Ground Reconnaissance
12. Conduct Joint Expeditionary Maneuver and Entry Operations
13. Conduct Wide Area Security
14. Ensure Interoperability and Operate in JIM Environment
15. Conduct Joint Combined Arms Maneuver
16. Set the Theater, Sustain Operations, and Maintain Freedom of Movement
17. Integrate Fires
18. Deliver Fires
19. Exercise Mission Command
20. Develop Capable Formations

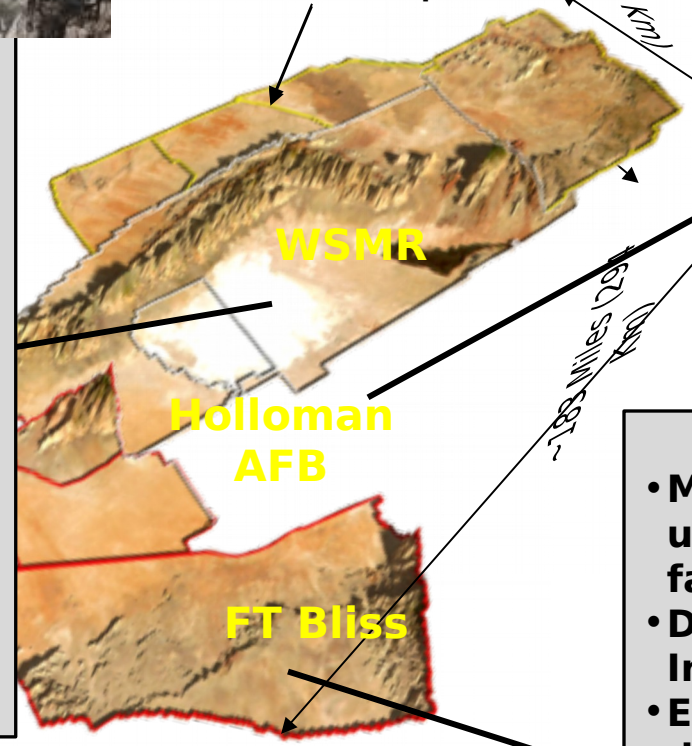
Army Warfighting Challenges (AWFCs) are first order questions; the answers will improve the combat effectiveness of the current and future force

Army Warfighting Assessment
Operational Environment

s Miss Range

- Sub-terrain training (Caves)
- High altitude training opportunities
- Extensive live fire operations (air, ground, and missile)
- Complex terrain and extensive maneuver area (mounted and dismounted)
- E/W training and testing
- Multiple drop zone





Holloman Air Force Base

- Live UAS integration
- F-16 Squadrons
- Ramp and runway

rt Bliss

- Multiple, state of the art urban operations training facilities
- Digital Air Ground Integration Range Complex
- Extensive mounted / dismounted multi-purpose range facilities
- Large maneuver area
- Robust unit sustainment / Mission Command capabilities
- Forward base camp locations

Army Warfighting Assessment
World Class OPFOR

Soldiers:
~700

Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE)
Live, Virtual, & Constructive Integration

Threat Computer Network Operations

Insurgents **Conventional** **Host Nation**

Army Warfighting Assessment
Multinational Participants October 2016

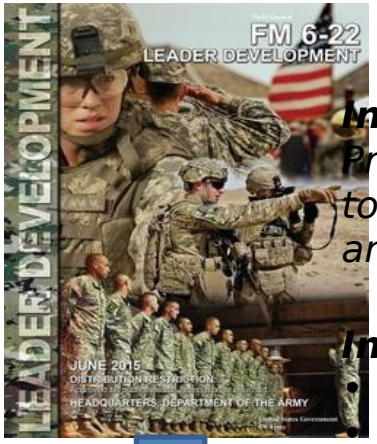
Nation	Participant Forces/Capability
AUS	JTACs
BEL	JTACs
CAN	Infantry Section
DNK	Infantry Section, FACs
FIN	JTACs
FRA	JTACs, Infantry Response Cell, UAS, Transport Aircraft, Mirage Fighters
DEU	JTACs, Tornado Fighters
USA	JTACs, UAS, C-130, C-17, F-15, F-16, F-18, JSTARs

Nation	Participant Forces/Capability
GBR	JTACs
ITA	JTACs, UAS, Support Team, Transport Aircraft
NLD	JTACs, UAS
NOR	JTACs, UAS, Self-Propelled Artillery
POL	Ground to Air SA, Digitally aided CAS mission support
SWE	JTACs
NATO	Observers
NZL	Observers

13x Partner Nations participated

Leader Development (FM 6-22)

(Approved, Published JUN15)



Intent:

Provides a doctrinal framework covering methods for leaders to develop other leaders, improve their organizations, build teams, and develop themselves.

Integrates:

- Doctrine and regulations
- Input of successful Army commanders and Noncommissioned officers
- Recent Army leadership studies
- Research on effective practices from the private and public sectors

rovides:

nformation on effective leader development methods:

- Translating Army leader feedback into quick applications
- Prioritizing leader development activities under conditions of limited resour
- Integrating unit leader development into occurring day-to-day activities
- Integrating ADRP 6-22 leader attributes and competencies across Army lea development doctrine

Contains:

- Seven chapters that describe the Army's view on identifying and executing collective and individual leader development needs

Combat Vehicle Modernization Strategy

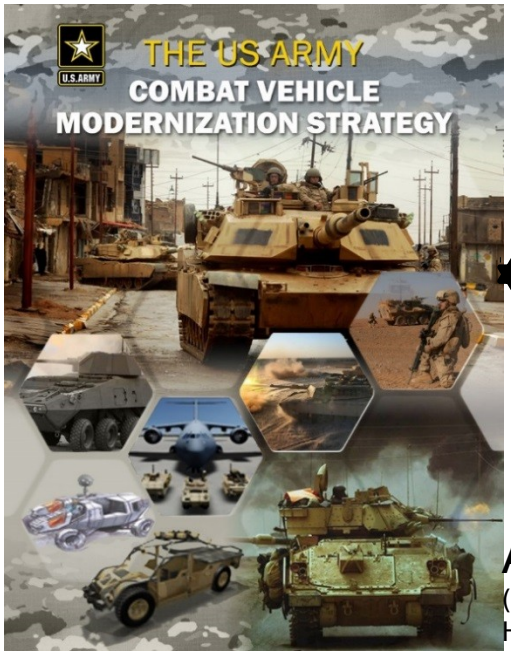
CVMS Approach:
- Addresses ***capabilities*** by formations

Priorities…
- #1 is IBCT ***mobility***
- #2 is improved ***lethality*** of SBCT

GMV
(Ground Mobility Vehicle)

LRV (JLTV interim)
(Light Reconnaissance Vehicle)

MPF (Mobile Protected Firepower)

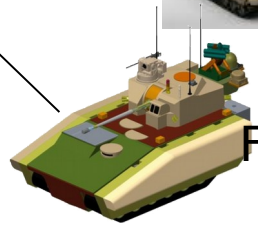


Approved, Published SEP15

Stryker Lethality

AMPV
(Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle)

APS/HFD
(Active Protection System/
Hostile Fire Detection System)



FFV (Future Fighting Vehicle)

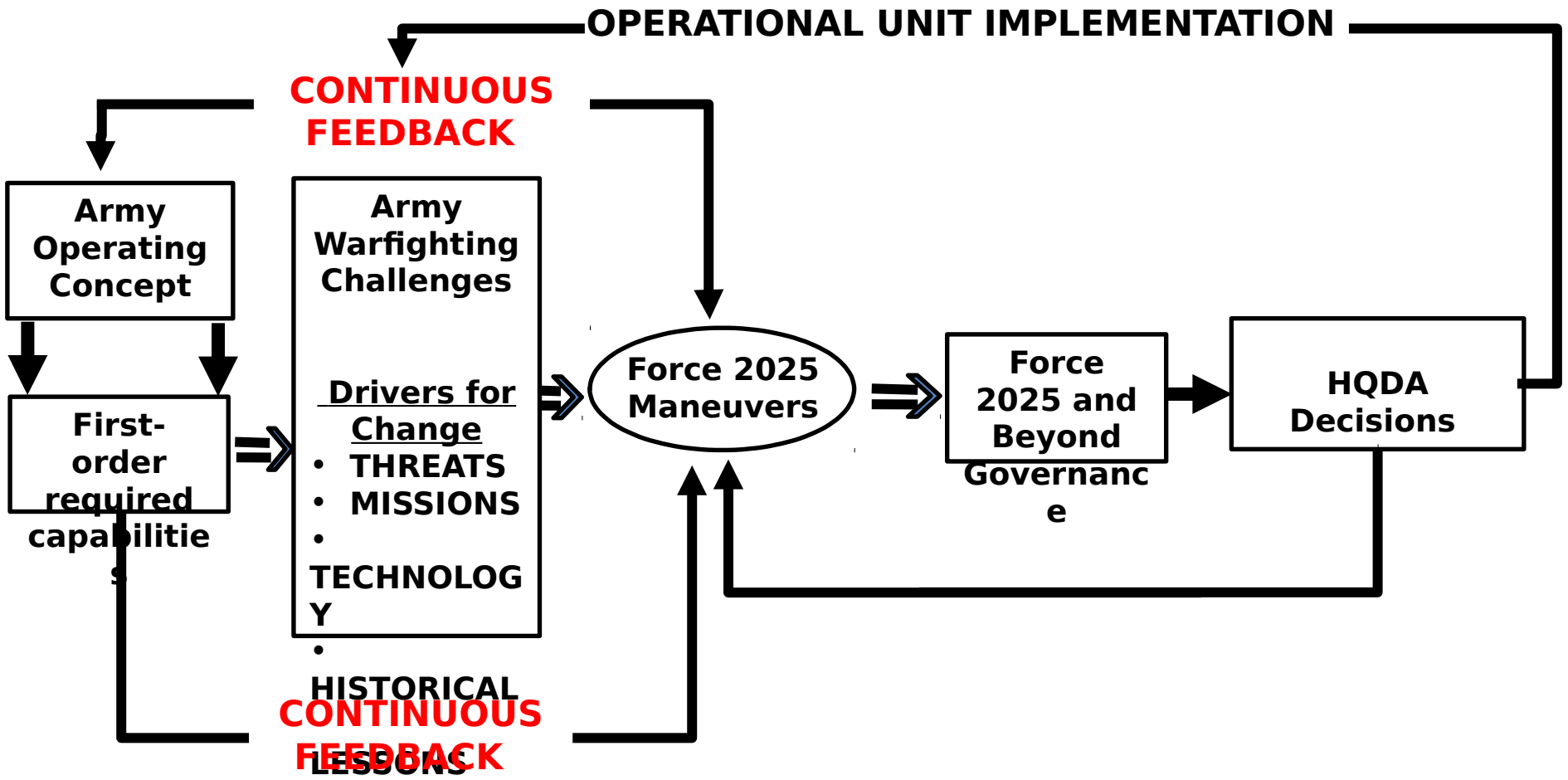
Army Strategy for Robotic and Autonomous Systems

Program of Record
Draft Requirement
Technology

Soldier Transportable	Vehicle Transportable	Self Transportable	Robotic Appliqué
Small COMMON ROBOTIC SYSTEM – INDIVIDUAL (CRS-I)	**Mounted** MAN TRANSPORTABLE ROBOT SYSTEM (MTRS) INC 2	**Soldier Follower** SQUAD MULTIPURPOSE EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT (SMET)	**Remote Operation** HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)
Platoon SHORT RANGE MICRO UAS	**Towed** M160 LIGHT FLAIL	**Recon/Security** MOBILE DETECTION ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE SYSTEM (MDARS)	**Supervised** AUTOMATED CONVOY OPERATIONS (ACO)
Squad SOLDIER BORNE SENSOR	**Installed** DA VINCI SURGICAL SYSTEM	**Robotic W**	**Exoskeleton** TACTICAL ASSAULT LIGHT OPERATOR SUIT (TALOS)
Nano Bot	**Humanoi** DARPA ROBOTIC CHALLENGE	**Squad Member** DARPA LEGGED SQUAD SUPPORT SYSTEM (LS3)	**Prosthetics**

Photos are Notional Representations

Concepts to Capabilities:
Building the Future Force



Focused and Sustained Collaboration across the Army and Key Stakeholders

Questions